QUERIES & ANSWERS. MATTER OF THE REMOVAL OF A

POST-OFFICE.

RICHMOND AND HENRICO COUNTY

The Two Have Been Separate and Distinct Since 1849-"Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In what year was the celebrated "Black Friday" in New York, and how was Jay Gould connected with it? Very truly, Warrenton, N. C. Mrs. S. A. T. September 24, 1869, Gould and Fisk cor-

nered the market, and gold went up from to 163 1-2 Then Gould commenced selling, and the government also ordered 94,000,000 to be sold, and the market broke and gold went down to 133. Fisk repudiated many of his contracts. At one time the two were in danger of being

To Get a Passport. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I wish to travel in Europe. should I apply to for a passport from this government? Please answer in the Sunday Dispatch, and oblige a reader of the Dispatch. Yours truly, &c., Dispatch. Suffolk, Va.

To the Secretary of State.

"I Defy Thee to Forget." To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you publish short poem, "I Defy Thee to Forget," and give name of au-thor? and oblige, "A. B. R."

Staunton, Va. We shall have to depend upon some reader of ours for the information asked, as well as for a copy of the poem.

Tomatoes Without Vinegar.

Guly Woman's Home Companion.)

Epicures think it a mistake to use vinegar on raw sliced tomatoes, and any one
dispensing with it for a time will confirm
that opinion. The natural acid is so fine
in its flavor that once fully appreciated vinegar acid becomes a crudity. Serve, after skinning and chilling them, with salt and pepper only.

Henrico and Richmond.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please answer these questions: 1. Is the city of Richmond in Henrico

2. If not, when was it separated from he county? HIGH SCHOOL. Richmond has been separate and dis-

A Post-Office Question.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: How far can a post-office be moved from its present site-that is, if there is a change in postmasters, and the office has to be moved? A READER.

This is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Post-Office Department, and so far as we know there are no fixed rules upon the subject.

Blackberry Cordial:

To Editor Philadelphia Press: One quart blackberry juice, one pound white sugar, one half ounce grated nutmeg, one half Dunce powdered cinnamon, one fourth punce ground allspice, one fourth ounce ployes, one pint best brandy; tie the spices n a thin mustard bag; boil juice, sugar, and spices together for afteen minutes; skim well, and then add the brandy; set helde in a closely-covered vessel to cool; when perfectly cold take out the spice, then bottle, scaling up tight.

Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" Burkeville, Va.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Inclosed you will find the words to the Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" I notice in your query column of the Dispatch your request for some one to send a copy: (Mrs.) F. L. O.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be Like a sweet fleeting meteor, a fast-flying A flash of the lightning, a break of the

The leaves of the onk and willow shall fade.

Be scattered around and together be laid; And the young and the old, and the low and the high shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved, The mother that infant's affection who proved, susband that mother and infant who Each, all are away to their dweiling of

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne.

The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn, eye of the sage and the heart of the dden and lost in the depths of the

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap.
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats to the steep.
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

so the multitude goes, like the flower or That withers away to let others succeed:
So the multitude comes, even those we behold.
To reap every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have We see the same sights our fathers have We drink the same stream and view the and run the same course our fathers have

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think,
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink,
To the life we are clinging, they also would cling.
But it speeds from us all like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wall from their slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died! ay, they died, we things that That walk over the turf that lies over their brow, And make in their dwellings a translent abode, Meet the things that they met on their pligrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain.
We mingle together in sunshine and rain; and the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge.
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath
Prom the blossom of health to the paleness of death.
Prom the glided saloon to the bler and

goes on his bond. Now, it happens that B becomes deringed in mind before time arrives for the service to begin.

Dwale, Va. F. M. B. Such cases as this are very rare. We

annot say what is "usual," but A has the right to enforce the bond. But we daresay if he has suffered no material injury he will release the bondsman.

Generals Removed. To the Editor of the Dispatch Will you kindly answer in the Dispatch ow many Federal generals were removed

from command during the late war, giving the name, rank, and cause of removal, and the department commanding, so far as convenient? Also, how many Confederate generals were removed, name, rank, and cause? and oblige.

AN OLD SOLDIER. We regret to say that we are unable to answer this question, nor do we know where to find information upon the sub-

Whitewash.

(Country Gentleman.) Please publish the recipe of making what is known as Government or White House whitewash? Dansville, N. Y.

Slake half a bushel of quicklime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck the process. Strain it and add a peck of sait, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, put into bolling water, and boiled to a thin paste; half water, and boiled to a thin paste; hair a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle, or portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with either painters' or whitewash brushes.

Travelling-Man and Trunk.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A travelling man went to a hotel and stayed two and a half days. In the mean time he spent all of his money, and asked the hotel keeper to endorse a draft for the o him for \$50. He takes the draft to a bank and gets it cashed, goes to the fiotel and settles his bill, which is \$15. The draft goes to his house and is returned protested. The hotel-keeper had to take He takes the draft to a the draft up, with the protest fees, amounting to \$2.50. How much did the hotel-keeper lose by the transaction? He says he lost \$50, the protest fees = \$2.50 and the board bill-\$5; total, \$57.50. say he lost only \$52.50. J. A. B.

The hotel bill is paid and set aside as a separate transaction. The hotelkeeper loses the \$52.50, which he pays out, and for which he gets no return.

The Open Secret of Canning Fruit. (Country Gentleman.)

It would certainly seem that the very the market, and the wholesome natural flavor that characterizes even the cheaper grades, would have made the prime cause tinet from the county of Henrico since of their excellence—namely, cooking in the adoption of the Constitution of 1849. the cans, so that none of their delicate flavor is lost in escaping steam-an open secret to the majority of housewives before now. If it has, there never was a more forcible illustration of the truth of the old adage, that "None are so blind sistency with which housewives cling to the inferior method of cooking fruit in an open vessei and afterwards dipping it into jars and seeling. Probably the in-correct belief that it is more work to cook fruit in the jars than out, and that the latter are very liable to break during the operation, has done much to keep the

old method in favor.

Away with these and all other bug-One method is not harder or more difficult and risky than the other, and other things being equal, fruit that is cooked in the jars is greatly superior in appearance and flavor. In other words, canning fruit is sticky, hard, and disagreeable work at best, and only that which at least comes within sight of its possibilities ever pays any dividend on the investment. Every step of the work from A to Z, from selecting the fresh fruit to opening it for use, must be pro-

Currants and blackberries are never production, made up largely of myths and satisfactorily canned. fragments of myths, embodying the con-

the cores and seeds of pears improve the name revered among all Semetic peoples flavor of their respective fruits. If reflavor of their respective fruits. If re-moved, distribute five or six peach pits

in the centre of cherry or pear jars. Prunes and most varieties of plums should have the skins removed. Scald only a few at one time, and put these in a wire basket or sieve first, and be care-ful not to overscald them. Pears should be pared and halved with

Prepare peaches in the same way, rather than risk softening them by

ing should only be added to insipid pears, watermelon rinds, citron, and the like.

Granulated sugar should always be used. It costs but a trifle more than coffee sugar, and has a far more delicate flavor.

Cleanse and sweeten old jars with bolling water, to which soda, borax, or ammonia has been added. Test with water to be sure they are air-tight before fill-

Put the fruit into the jars as fast as Put the fruit into the jars as fast as it is prepared, and fill the jars to the neck with syrup. Adjust the rubber and cover, but do not screw down the latter, wire rack to fit different sized kettles, or a wash-boller, can be had at the shops, but one of narrow wood slats answers the purpose nearly as well, and can be easily made at home.

Fill the vessel with warm water to the necks of the jars, and boil until the fruit

hecks of the jars, and boil until the fruit can be easily pierced with a fork. Berries will cook in ten minutes, cherries in fifteen or twenty, and larger fruits proportionately longer. No definite rule can be given, but experience soon enables one to judge closely. Before screwing down the cover, fill to overflowing with

down the cover, in to be be being water.

Raspberries, whortleberries, and peaches require five ounces of sugar for a pint jar; strawberries, cherries, and pears seven ounces, and quinces nine ounces. If this seems too rich, less can The color of canned fruit is quickly in-

jured by the action of light. No matter if it is kept in a dark closet, every jar should be wrapped in paper. If fruit is opened an hour or two before it is needed, to restore the oxygen, the flavor is much improved.

MARGARET SAUNDERS.

Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. In answering queries our first attention will be given to the letters of those correspondents who ask but one question

We cannot publish copyrighted songs and poems without the permission of the owner of the copyright,

This column is not an advertising medium. No query will receive attention the answer to which would necessitate the advertising of any person's business

or wares. Nor will any attention be given to long "strings" of questions. Every week numbers of correspondents ignore this rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why

their queries are not answered. Many queries are not answered because similar ones have been recently

We cannot undertake to ascertain the value of old coins. For that information write to some dealer in them. We cannot undertake to answer queries by mail; we can only answer them

through this column. We are frequently called upon to republish poems and songs, but we will not undertake to do so, except where the production called for has some historical or peculiar literary merit, and is not of easy access to the average reader. Address 'Query Editor, Dispatch Office,

Richmond, Va." N. B. We do not read unsigned letters.

New Books.

THE MYTHS OF ISRAEL. The Ancient Book of Genesis, With Analysis and Explanation of its Composition. By Amos Kldder Fiske. New York: Macmillan Company. 255 pages. Price, \$1.50.

All who have read this author's pre vious work on "The Jewish Scriptures," will recognize that "The Myths of Israel' comes somewhat in the nature of a natural sequence to it. The first-named volume is a treatise on the ancient writings as a whole and in a general way; the present volume is confined to a critical examination and interpretation, chapter by chapter, of Genesis alone. Mr. Fiske in his preface to "The Myths of Israel," says: "Modern critical research All fruit should be well grown, freshly into the sources and character of the and that "when the Israelites began to He passeth from life to his rest in the through every quart jar and put a little produce their ethnic myths, explaining net or muslin bag filled with pits or cores and glorifying their origin, their superiority, and their special claim to the land of which they had taken possession, and to exait their God above all other deities, thing utterly out of his sphere: transfer of the paper first, and be careful not to overscald them.

Pears should be pared and halved with a silver knife and dropped into cold water, to prevent their turning dark.

Prepare peaches in the same way, rather than risk softening them by scalding.

Lemon, green ginger, or other flavorto exalt their God above all other deities,

rying his position as to the composite character of Genesis, and whether we agree with him or not in all or any of his conclusions, we must recognize that his book represents great scholarship. Some of Mr. Fiske's conclusions, it is some of all rises contents to the cherish-ed beliefs of millions, but it must be said that nowhere does he scoff. Calmly, coldly critical he is, but he labors to avoid irreverence as far as this can be done in attempting to demonstrate what he has set out to demonstrate. As to his own "faith," he says that he acknowla Divine energy working in all human history, as it wrought in the development of the physical universe, before human history began. He has no doubt of a Divine power in the mighty ethical and religious development of the ancient Hebrews, in a beautiful nesthetic development of the ancient Greeks, in the development of the capacity for organization, and covernment in the ancient zation and government in the ancient Romans, and in the combination and in-

which is everlasting and always divine. For sale by the J. W. Randolph Com-GRAG-NEST. A Romance of the Days of Sheridan's Ride. By T. C. DeLeon, Author of "Four Years in Rebel Capitals," "John Holden, Unionist," "Creole and Puritan," The Puritan's Daugh-ter," etc. Mobile, Ala.: The Gossip Printing Company. 220 pages.

terworking of these factors under the blending influence of Christianity in

modern civilization. The one claim he makes, he says, is sincerity of purpose

and a desire to serve the cause of truth,

Printing Company, 220 pages. Mr. DeLeon has taken a typical family of the Valley of Virginia and made its feature of his story. "Portraiture," he says in his preface, "has not been essayed; though, of course, known people have typed the characters. Few who reall him will fail to see the lion-hearted, yet courtly, old colonel of the First Virginia in some phases of him a kindly critic christens 'your Virginian Colonei Newcome; and the old Valley grande dame has a hundred prototypes in her own State" • • • "All the cavaliers." the author further remarks, "did not ride south of the Potomac; the grandest Puritan of the war never saw Plymouth Rock." This prepares us for the unfold-ing of the story, in which splendid men of both armies figure, the prominent characters on the northern side being a Rock." General Buford and a Federal surgeon, and the central character on the south-ern side being General Calvert, a superh representative of

"The knightliest of the knightly race, Who, since the days of old. Have kept the lamp of chivalry

Alight in hearts of gold." Other characters are typical young men and women of the South and the aristoratic Virginia matron, and even the faithful slave has a place. All the charcters are strongly and well drawn, many of the situations are very dramatic, though natural; the movement of the story is rapid; the style is polished, as is characteristic of everything Mr. DeLeon writes, and the denouement happy.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.) It is a peculiarity of some men, when

once they go to work to make fools of themselves, that they must do it after a very extravagant and outrageous fashion. Not many like what is neither hot nor cold, but luke-warm. They must have things very hot or very cold; very pretty or very ugly; very wise or very absurd. A small weakness, or a little vice is thought to belong to a small nature. And nobody cares to be small and common-a mere second-class devil. Whether it be owing to such a characteristic of human nature, or to some other governing law, it is a little remarkable that when men indulge themselves in bragging they are very apt to be found parading a weakness or glorying in their shame. The plus Aeneas was a big fighter and a fool with Queen Dido. Frederic the Great treated his All herries—except strawberries—should be firm and large. With these, the smaller fruit towards the last yield is best.

Currants and blackbarries as best. picked, and a little under, rather than ancient Scriptures of the Hebrews leaves excellence as a warrior and emperor as on his poems and compositions, which were vile. James the First, of England, with slender merit, counted himself as an author, and dearly enjoyed any flattery of himself as such. Recorded history and the observations of daily life show us multitudinous instances of the same sort. Familiarity makes us undervalue our easy possession—and rareness imparts a special and unreasonable value. It is really often a cause of singere regret to see a sober, sensible, estimable citizen off on a vanity, posing in some style of distinction or sensation as a leader of society, a la mode, an orator, or some-Making the syrup one third current juice gives an appetizing tartness to canned red raspberries, and adds riching the cherries.

fragments of including the earliest writers of Israel tery of himself as such. Recorded to the control of the canned red raspberries, and adds riching the relations of that people to their Delty."

He also says in one of the show us multitudinous instances of the their Delty."

their Delty."

Abraham was a same sort. Familiarity makes us undersociety, a la mode, an orator, or some-thing utterly out of his sphere: trans-

Bragging is an old vice that, by established law, makes a willing and smiling fool of its victim, unable to distinguish between ridicule and approval, whether he is made a hero or a laughing stock.

Excellence in art, science, virtue, grace, and religion involves self-sacrifice and patient toll; and these are the best cure for vanity and bragging. It is said that a young graduate from college has that a young graduate from coilege has more of these last than the highest arch-angel, who has none; who is used to bowing his head and veiling his face in the presence of the Supreme. Slight merit and little acquaintance with real edges a Divine element in all humanity, goodness and greatness account for bragging, and are its springs. And we and assurance are least, just to keep up our spirits, while conscious goodup our spirits, while conscious good-ness rests and moves pleasantly on its foundations. The work of righteousness is peace; and the effect of it, quietness and assurance forever. And righteousand assurance forever. ness is being set true in position and working smoothly. The magnifying of forms and conventionalities proclaims the "new come" and the snob; while conscious gentility moves freely in the ways of kindness, respect, and modesty. It is a fruit of the spirit, of the very nature of charity, and never falleth. The fraud is but for a moment, and, at its best, offensive.

donald, Aberdeen . Both the truis and the philibeg, plaid and bonnet, formed the dress of the Highlander at a very early period. The truis, it is said by some authorities, was used chiefly by the upper classes when journeying on horseback; but the kilt was the national costume, and dates from the earliest period. It was composed of a striped or checkered piece of cloth, about six yards long and two broad, and was disposed in plaits round the body, to tened at the shoulder in such a way as to allow liberty of action to both arms. In fact, the belted plaid was simply a piece of cloth gracefully disposed around the person in order to obviate the necessity for the workmanship of the tailor. The modern philibeg is the original dress improved, and the alteration is affirmed to have taken place rather more than a century ago, when an Englishman, finding that his workmen were impeded in their operations by their dress, suggested that the belted plaid should be divided, and that a jacket should be substituted for the piece equally arranged 'round the shoulders. Indeed, the picturesque Highland costume of to-day bears little similarity to the dress which prevailed a couple of centuries ago. The sporran, which is now worn in front of the klit, was then simply a small pocket usually made of goat's or badger's skin, or sometimes leather, and was a useful appendage. Now, however, it is little more than an ornament. Shoes and stockings are of comparatively recent date in the Highlands. Originally the inhabitants encased their feet in rivelins, made of untanned hide, cut to the size and shape of the foot, similar to those worrf in Shetland. Nor was this a practice among the common people. Burt mentions that in the early part of the eighteenth century he visited a laird who was both educated and polite and this was the only covering he had for his feet. When the first Highland regiments were embodied hundreds of the Highlanders entered the Lowlands without either shoes or stockings. Nothing in the shape of a necktle was worn, and their shirts were made of wollen cloth.

THE KILT AN IDEAL DRESS, General Stewart states that among the to allow liberty of action to both arms. In fact, the belted plaid was simply a

THE KILT AN IDEAL DRESS. General Stewart states that among the circumstances which influenced the military character of the Highlander, their peculiar garb was conspicuous, which, by its freedom and lightness, enabled them to use their limbs and to handle their arms with ease and celerity, and to move with great speed with either cavalry or light infantry. In the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, in the civil war of Charles I., and on various other occasions, they were often combined with the cavalry, affording to detached squadrons the incalculable advantage of support from infantry, even on their most rapid movements.

CLAN TARTANS.

The tartan of which the Highland dress The tartan of which the Highland dress is composed appears to be of very ancient design; but no record, so far as known, exists as to when it was first introduced. The shepherd's tartan plaid is said to have existed from very remote antiquity amongst the eastern nations of the world, and classic writers state that the same kind of cloth was in common use among the continental Cells at a very early date. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that, netwithstanding the imperfect knowledge which existed many

Deer in Vermont.

Gurington Free Press.)

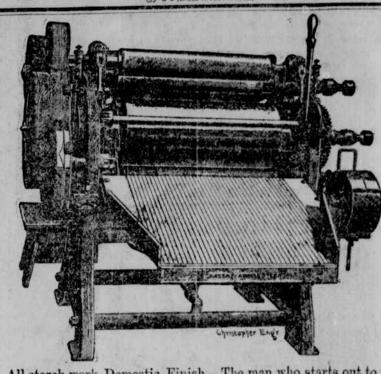
Since late in the seventies deer-hunting has been prohibited under the penalty of heavy fines, and as a result the animals have rapidly increased in number until the game has become a nuisance to farmers in certain sections of the State. The Legislature last autumn, in response to the appeals of certain interests, decided to establish a limited open season for deer-hunting.

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